

A SPECIAL TEST OF EDSON'S ASEPTOLIN

Thomas Heathman, a Consumptive, of This City, Began Treatment Yesterday.

Whatever Progress Is Made by the New Specific Will Be Noted Daily in the Journal.

EFFICACY OF THE CURE ATTESTED.

More Physicians Who Have Used It with Gratifying Results, but There Are Still Many Doubting Thomases.

With a view to obtaining a full and complete test of Dr. Cyrus Edson's new cure for consumption, the Journal has caused to be put under treatment a case of long standing. The person chosen for this purpose has been treated in this city and in England for the past eight years, and has been declared by all as incurable. It will be put through the full course of treatment under the supervision of Dr. F. C. Robinson, of No. 221 West Eleventh street, and his progress will be reported in the Journal day by day.

Thomas Heathman, the subject selected by the Journal for a test case of Dr. Cyrus Edson's new consumption specific, took his first dose of the aseptolin yesterday. This was administered by the hand of the inventor himself, at half-past 9 o'clock yesterday morning. Dr. Edson received the patient, who lives at No. 70 North Moore street, and Dr. F. C. Robinson, with a reporter and artist of the Journal. The victim of chronic consumption had previously been examined by both physicians and pronounced to exhibit all the most violent symptoms of pulmonary consumption.

When the party arrived Dr. Edson was operating upon a patient whose right lung had completely gone before he consulted the eminent specialist. In dilating upon his case, Dr. Edson told how, within a month's treatment, the left lung, which had previously diverged upon the region of the heart, had now been brought to such an effective state that it did the work of both, and the patient was rapidly gaining strength and weight, with the ultimate hope of permanent recovery.

Thomas Heathman, whose emaciated physical condition has been the subject of the Journal's study, at one end of this is a month's treatment, by means of which the patient's strength of mind which characterized his early life, when he was a member of the Fifth Ward, immediately placed himself in the physician's hands, prepared for any sort of operation.

A PAINLESS OPERATION. One feature, however, of the Edson treatment is that it is practically painless. A huge glass bulb, to which is attached a cylinder of compressed air and a powerful pump for filling, stands on a pedestal in the doctor's study. At one end of this is a mouthpiece, by means of which the patient or spray is generated in the bulb. The formula used by Dr. Edson as the initial act in Heathman's treatment was three parts of pure phenol, and one part of glycerine and eighty-seven parts of water. The spray of this the patient inhaled for two or three minutes, and then the greater care of the ordinary dose when absorbing the atmosphere. Dr. Edson then proceeded to spray the patient's throat and respiratory tract with a solution of two parts of iodine and ninety parts of water. This was repeated several times, and caused no choking or other sensations beyond a slightly unpleasant taste in the mouth.

Then came the treatment with the doctor's special invention—aseptolin—which is a colorless fluid containing about 3 per cent of absolute phenol, and 1 per cent of a new picrocarbin salt, technically called picrocarbin-phenol-hydroxide. It is claimed that the effect of injecting this is to greatly reinforce and increase the natural antiseptic power of the blood.

Heathman removed his garments and lay upon a couch. A hypodermic needle injector with the aseptolin fluid. The needle was then rapidly inserted beneath the skin into the abdominal parietal space, at the right side, pointing toward the ribs; that is, away from the median line, or vicinity of the spine. Beyond a slight flick, such as is caused by the prick of a pin, the patient gave no indication of pain. The fluid was then slowly forced into the man's system, even the needle was withdrawn without a perceptible wound. The quantity given Heathman for his first dose was 120 minims, equivalent to rather more than a teaspoonful.

This injection will be administered daily, with an increase of ten minims until the total maximum of 1,200 minims has been reached. The Journal subject until this may be exceeded, as but for his disease Heathman has naturally a powerful and robust physique. According to the doctor's subsequent statement, no unpleasant sensation whatever was experienced, and the poor, emaciated man laughed cheerfully and said:

"Well, that ain't hard to bear, anyway. I wouldn't mind a little thing like that every minute of my life. The only thing I don't like is to be in pain. If I could live away as he added, pathetically: "If only one could live; if only one could live! That's the job."

Of course, the only immediate and instantaneous effect of the remedy was not to be looked for, but its results, for good or ill, will be fully noted and recorded daily in the Journal.

The case of Heathman is a typical example of long standing phthisis, and if it yields to the Edson treatment it will go far to prove that at length a cure for consumption has been discovered.

The offer made by the Journal to supply Dr. Edson's aseptolin to such physicians as would give it a fair trial has been productive of a great number of applications from various parts of the State.

H. J. Ward, M. D., of No. 1 Cypress street, Troy, N. Y., writes that he wishes to try it on his sister at his home.

H. S. Small, M. D., of No. 216 Reid avenue, Brooklyn, writes: "I have a large number of cases of consumptives under my treating, and would like to test Dr. Edson's new remedy."

Charles E. Griffin, M. D., of Fair Haven, Vt., asks for aseptolin with which to treat two cases with all the physical signs of phthisis, in one of which is found tubercle bacilli, by microscopic examination.

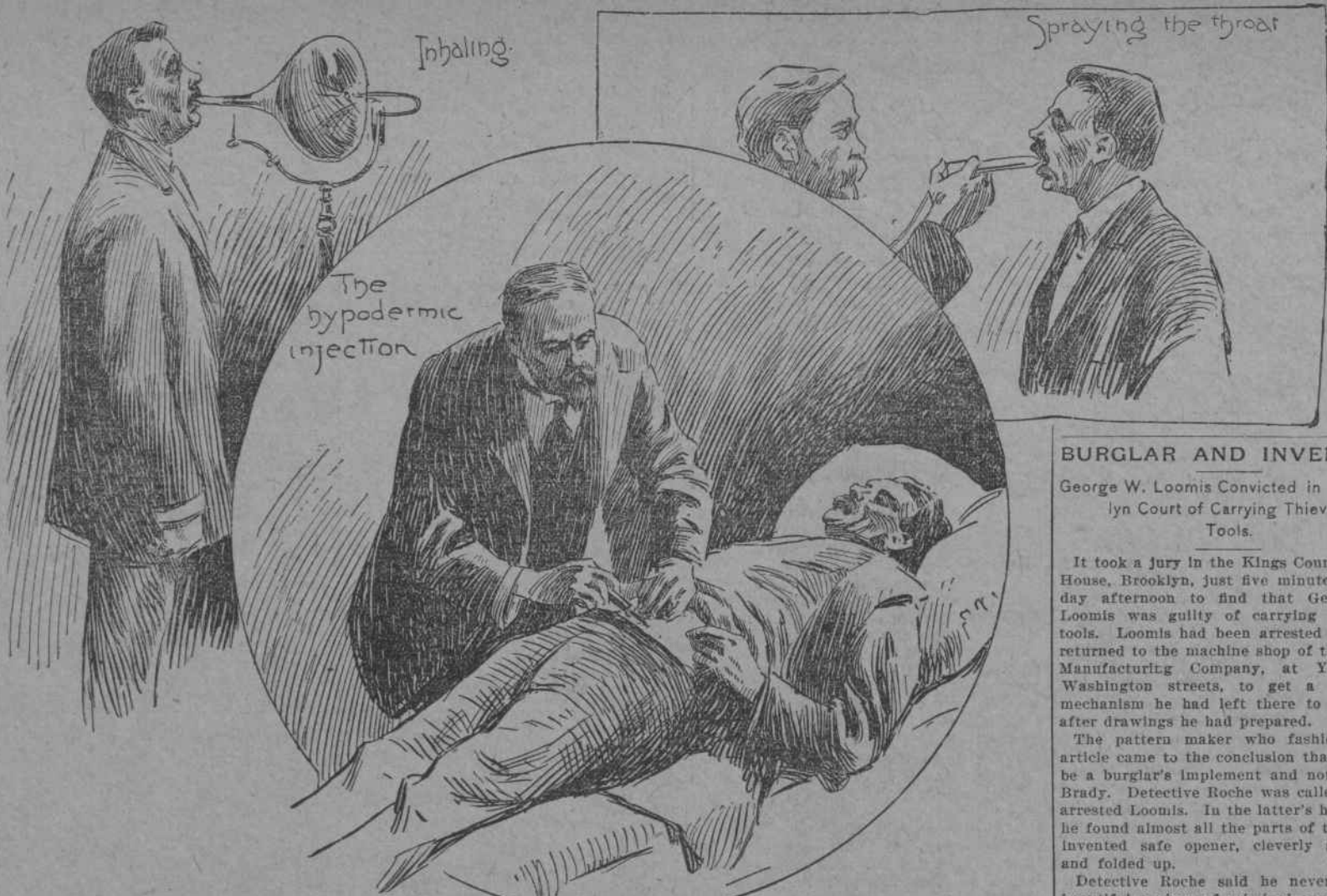
A. Redmond Dimock, M. D., of No. 303 West Forty-eighth street, writes for three ounces of Dr. Edson's aseptolin.

The specific will be forwarded to these and many others, who have made similar applications.

Dr. E. N. Brandt, of No. 3 East Forty-seventh street, has probably already treated more cases according to the Edson method than any physician practicing in this city. So rapidly has the fame of the new cure extended among his patients that Dr. Brandt said yesterday that he had determined to devote a hospital within a week or two for the exclusive purpose of the Edson treatment. He has so many patients out of town that he finds it necessary to be able to locate them all within an Edson sanitarium for consumptives. He has put upon record some marvelous results of the new treatment, and is thoroughly convinced himself that aseptolin will do all that is claimed for it.

A COMPLETE CURE. An interesting case of complete cure is that of a woman residing at Yonkers, said Dr. E. N. Brandt. "This woman is thirty-six years of age and the mother of five children. A week after the birth of her last baby she was taken sick with pneumonia. As a result complete gangrene of the right lung had ensued.

In such a case there is no instance of a patient getting well again. This woman had been given up by five or six physicians at Yonkers, and all the symptoms of blood poisoning had arisen from the gangrene. That she must die was the firm opinion of all physicians who had seen her, and under ordinary circumstances there is no



The Special Test Patient for Consumptive Cure.

A few days ago Thomas Heathman, a consumptive, consented to undergo a special test of Edson's aseptolin treatment by the doctor himself, so that its progress in effecting a cure could be placed before the Journal readers daily. Mr. Heathman presented himself before Dr. Edson yesterday, and was given his initial treatment. This sketch shows the three stages of treatment through which a patient must pass daily. After Heathman had been treated he said that the operation was not at all unpleasant, and that only for a slight stinging sensation after the hypodermic syringe had been withdrawn, he experienced no discomfort. Heathman, after a careful examination recently was found to exhibit the most violent symptoms of pulmonary consumption.

doubt that she would have died but for Dr. Edson's new discovery.

"I commenced treating her with aseptolin, giving her very large doses, knowing that she was so near death and that some thing had to be done quickly. The immediate result was the stoppage of the vomiting; the temperature, which for two weeks had been 105, came down; the pulse became healthy; the expectoration clearer and her strength increased."

"At the end of a week's treatment I was able to remove her to St. John's Hospital, Yonkers, where treatment was continued. In six weeks she was cured."

This woman's name is Mrs. Hendrix. She lives at Madison street, Yonkers, and will willingly testify to the facts of her case and bear witness to the perfect cure. The patient had complete success with a young girl aged twenty-two, who had had consumption for one year. The cough was so bad that she could not sleep, and was losing flesh rapidly. The patient was brought to the doctor's office by her mother, who said she had five hemorrhages from the lungs. Directly the treatment started the hemorrhages stopped, and the patient was cured in one month. I discharged her completely cured, and to-day she weighs five pounds more than she ever before weighed in her life."

"I have a man under treatment at the present time who came down from New York to try the Edson treatment. As a result of three weeks of the aseptolin, the cough has almost entirely disappeared, his appetite has greatly improved and he sleeps eight hours nightly. He has returned to his business duties. I have returned to Dr. Edson's treatment, and he has said yesterday that he has several children under his charge. They have developed some of tuberculosis, and should his treatment prove successful the parents will publish the facts to the world."

MANY DOUBTING THOMASES.

There are yet, however, many sceptical members of the medical profession, and many who are loath to express a definite opinion of the new treatment until they themselves have experimented with it. Dr. Francis T. Klumpp, of No. 42 West Thirty-seventh street, said:

"I was the first to receive the Koch tuberculin five or six years ago, and have conducted a series of investigations with regard to it in St. Luke's Hospital. I had always been a believer in the tuberculin, and am always prepared to look into new methods, but I have so far made no experiments with Dr. Edson's treatment."

"I had supposed that Dr. Edson regarded it as one of many useful means for treating tuberculosis, and that he regarded it in the light of a cure."

"Any opinion in regard to the effects of any particular treatment of tuberculosis should have been the result of a careful study and investigation of a very large number of cases, and until such an experience with Dr. Edson's treatment had been obtained, it is quite unjustifiable to raise hopes which may not be fulfilled."

Dr. Edson's treatment, of No. 37 West Thirty-fifth street, said: "I must admit that I am sceptical. There have been so many methods announced, all of which have proved competitive failures. For the sake of the human race I sincerely hope that aseptolin may be a true cure, but it is not well to be too sanguine. If it is all it claims to be Dr. Edson can build a monument of gold and diamonds, but that would be nothing compared to the benefits he would have conferred upon mankind. I intend to experiment with the specific, and until I have done so I can form no positive opinion."

Dr. Wm. M. Pokh, Professor of Bellevue Hospital and of No. 7 East Thirty-sixth street, said: "I remember clearly that Dr. Edson, a German, made some suggestion of the same sort of treatment. I suppose it is like a number of those things that are continually being put forward. There is probably no special value in it."

H. J. JORDAN'S CERTIFICATE.

Detective Rheame Says It Was First Issued to Dr. H. J. Jordan.

Henry Jacob Jordan, practicing as a physician at No. 21 West Nineteenth street, was a prisoner in the Centre Street Police Court yesterday afternoon, accused by Central Office Detective Rheame with a violation of the Medical act which requires all physicians practicing in the State of New York to be registered. Magistrate Cornell paroled him in the custody of his counsel, R. L. Noah, until to-day, when he must bring a bondsman able to qualify for the release of the defendant.

Dr. Rheame told the Magistrate that Dr. Jordan treated him in December last and charged him \$5 for medical advice and \$5 for two bottles of medicine. Dr. Jordan was informed that Jordan was not regularly qualified, and visited him in the line of his duty as a detective, under the name of Charles Wandling. After he received treatment he examined the register and failed to find the name of Henry Jacob Jordan. He found among the Jordan initials "H. J." and believed that Jordan was practicing under the registry certificate of Dr. H. J. Jordan, who died March 24, 1892. Jordan had a diploma from the University of Medicine and Surgery of Philadelphia, a certificate of registration issued by the Medical Registry Board of Boston and a certificate, dated January 3, 1895, of a certificate of registration issued to Dr. H. J. Jordan, dated August 10, 1885. In it Dr. H. J. Jordan is said to have graduated from the medical college in 1867. Dr. H. J. Jordan gave his age as forty years.

Funds for Armenian Sufferers. Brown Brothers & Co., treasurers of the National Armenian Relief Fund, announce that the receipts to date show a total of \$48,400.00. The same firm have received contributions to the Red Cross Fund for the Armenians \$2,573.49.

DINNER OF THE CIGAR MEN

Legal Protective Association of Manufacturers Dine for the Fifteenth Time.

The Legal Protective Association of Cigar Manufacturers of the City of New York held its fifteenth annual banquet at Muschenheim's Arena, in West Thirty-first street, last night. Five tables were spread in "College Hall," and decorated with plants and flowers and designs emblematical of the cigar manufacturing business. At the main table, presided over by Edward Heyman, president of the association, were Joseph Harnsheim, vice-president of the National Cigar Makers' Association; B. Newmark, Morris S. Wise, Armand Levy, S. Ottenberg, A. Rosenthal, Ismar Ellison, editor of the United States Tobacco Journal; Thomas H. Delano, editor of Tobacco; Samuel Heyman and Louis Lowenstein. The four other tables were headed by Walter A. Schiffer, Sol B. Lichtenstein, Sigmond Levy and Bernard Stahl.

The dinner was set forth in sumptuous menus, prefaced by the observation of George Elliott: "I am open to conviction on all points except dinner and debts. I hold that the one must be eaten and the other paid. These are my only convictions."

The cigars which followed the viands, instead of being served in boxes, were offered on silver trays. This was intentional, as it was desired to show the association should have the finest article the market affords without knowing the maker or place of manufacture. The object was that the smokers should guess the maker and the tobacco. The latter was not so difficult for the experts, but there were many varying and amusing opinions as to the maker.

The incident of the evening was the presentation to President Heyman of a handsome silver loving cup. Morris S. Wise delivered the presentation speech. The only regular speech of the evening was the anniversary address of the association, which was read by President Heyman. He reviewed the cigar trade for the past year, and dwelt on the proposed increase of tariff on leaf tobacco, which is being earnestly fought by cigar manufacturers.

Entertainment was furnished by the specialties of the Murray brothers, Harry Peckham and Daniel W. Quinn recited some humorous poems.

Among those present were William A. Nelson, J. L. Lemin, Ferd Hirsch, Edmund Haas, Theodore Sterne, M. J. Strook, Dr. H. Oppenheimer, Max T. Rosen, William E. Parsons, Jr., Edgar J. Stuchelberg, Eugene Vallens, Henry C. Rosenthal, Adolf Gans, W. E. Weingarten, Charles Stutz and W. B. Browning.

The officers of the association are: Edward Heyman, president; Henry Ottenberg, Dr. Edman, vice-presidents; Harry Peckham, Frank McCoy, Armand Levy, Ramon Monne, A. Rosenthal, J. Wertheim, Solomon B. Lichtenstein, secretary, and Morris S. Wise counsel and manager.

After everybody had long supposed that the Right Rev. John J. Conroy, once Bishop of Albany, had died intestate, his will was filed for probate in the Surrogate's office yesterday. A will has been found dated August 8, 1871, in which Bishop Conroy ignores his relatives and leaves his estate, which is valued at \$45,740, to His Eminence, John Cardinal McCloskey, who died long since, and to the Right Rev. John Joseph Williams, Bishop of Boston.



Edward Heyman.

As president of the Legal Protective Association of Cigar Manufacturers Mr. Heyman occupied the chair at the dinner of the association, given at the Arena last night.

BURGLAR AND INVENTOR.

George W. Loomis Convicted in a Brooklyn Court of Carrying Thieves' Tools.

It took a jury in the Kings County Court House, Brooklyn, just a few minutes yesterday afternoon to find that George W. Loomis was guilty of carrying burglars' tools. Loomis had been arrested when he returned to the machine shop of the Brady Manufacturing Company, at York and Washington streets, to get a piece of mechanism he had left there to be made after drawings he had prepared.

The pattern maker who fashioned the article came to the conclusion that it must be a burglar's implement and notified Mr. Brady. Detective Roche was called in and arrested Loomis. In the latter's hip-pocket he found almost all the parts of the newly invented safe opener, cleverly separated and folded up.

Detective Roche said he never saw so beautiful a piece of criminal apparatus in his twenty-nine years' experience, and Inspector McKellar declared Loomis must be the Edison of his profession. When the detective and the District-Attorney set up the contrivance in court before the jury it was seen that Loomis had devised an oblong piece of chilled steel with a screw hole in each corner and an oval hole in the centre, prolonged into a niche on one side carefully measured off, so many threads to the inch. This slab of steel was to be hung over the knob of a combination safe lock. Then a drill with swivel handle was inserted through a hole between the two upper screw holes. As soon as the bolts in the four corners of the slab were securely fastened to the face of the safe drill was gauged where the draw bolt of the safe lock would probably be in fifteen minutes.

When the roll was called for adopting the resolution to approve the plan of locating the approaches of the New York and New Jersey Bridge, approved.

The Sinking Fund Commissioners yesterday adopted a resolution approving Plan No. 2, locating approaches and station of the New York and New Jersey Bridge Company, between Forty-ninth and Fifty-first streets, the yards and station occupying the two blocks from Ninth avenue to the easterly side of Broadway. There was no opportunity given for interested persons to present objections. A committee of the West Side Citizens' Club, consisting of Messrs. May, Stroth, Ewald and Walsh, were present to protest, but they were not heard.

The Bridge company was represented by Andrew H. Green, Chief Engineer MacDonald, Luke F. Cozans, Albert E. Henschel and James T. Sparkman. An opinion from Corporation Counsel Scott on an amendment which the Recorder had prepared to approve of Route 2, and the Recorder's amendment provided that "the New York and New Jersey Bridge Company, in constructing its station and approaches, shall not permanently encroach upon or obstruct the surface of any street or avenue in the city, and that the approaches on the surface of such streets and avenues shall, for public traffic and travel, remain as they now are." In the Corporation Counsel's opinion there was no necessity for the adoption of this proviso, as it is covered by the act of Congress under which the Sinking Fund Commissioners act.

When the roll was called for adopting the resolution to approve the plan of locating the approaches of the New York and New Jersey Bridge Company, the Mayor, Comptroller, City Chamberlain and the Aldermanic representative voted "aye." The Recorder then said:

"I wish to reiterate what I said at the last meeting. I have not changed my mind as to the wisdom of the amendment, and of its necessity to afford protection to the city. As you have seen fit to reject the proviso for the city's protection I vote no."

It is estimated that the approaches and station will cost the company about \$14,000,000.

and one drill after another inserted till the aperture was large enough to admit a heavy bolt.

The endless screw which propelled this would force the "dog," or nut, on the inside of the lock and the bolt would fall back. It was claimed that by means of this mechanism the best constructed lock on a bank safe could be noiselessly forced in fifteen minutes.

Detectives Roche, Reynolds, Bagnarello and others who were in court expressed high admiration for Loomis's invention. The maximum penalty for the offence of which Loomis was convicted is a year's imprisonment and a \$500 fine.

ROBERTSON & MINER SUSPEND.

Receiver for the Paper Firm Appointed. Liabilities Are \$50,000.

Robertson & Miner, wholesale dealers in paper, straw board and asbestos at No. 540 Pearl street, are in financial difficulties and the Sheriff placed a keeper in their store on executions from Blumenstiel & Hirsch for \$3,000 in favor of David A. Barry. Later in the day Judge Andrews appointed William E. Lanning receiver of the firm on the application of Henry Clay Miner, Jr., against his partner, Walter P. Robinson. Mr. Miner is the son of the theatrical manager and member of Congress, Henry C. Miner. Young Miner became a partner on March 1, 1895, and put in \$10,000 capital. Mr. Robertson stated that the business for several years previously.

The inventory of January 1 showed liabilities \$50,584; nominal assets, \$70,586; actual assets, \$48,000. Lately the store occurred yesterday when creditors who held bills of sale carried away the stock in great haste. It is said that the sale were given by Mr. Robertson aggregating \$28,000.

STRUCK A BROTHER OFFICER.

Rooney Was Attacked by Hall While Both Were on Duty.

Patrolman John Rooney, of the Union Market Station, with a badly cut face and a discolored eye, was escorted with Commissioner Roosevelt in the latter's private room, at Police Headquarters, for nearly an hour yesterday. He had called to complain of a brother officer, Patrolman Wesley F. Hall, who, he said, had assaulted him without provocation.

The assault happened early Monday morning, after the men turned out on post in the last tour, Rooney and Hall had a heated dispute in the section room. Shortly after leaving the station-house, Hall to Rooney stated, followed him down to his post and deliberately struck him two blows in the face with his fist. Rooney's eyes swelled so badly that he had to report at the station house as unfit for duty.

Commissioner Roosevelt, after his talk with Rooney, sent for Acting Captain Cortright, and directed him to thoroughly investigate the affair.

Provident Loan Society's Report.

The Provident Loan Society, organized to do a pawnbroking business at a low rate of interest, uniting business and charitable principles, has issued its first annual report. Six per cent interest was declared on the \$100,000 subscribed by the founders. It has been determined to open a branch office on the lower East Side. The main office is in the Charities Organization building, No. 270 Fourth avenue.

MRS. HUGHES WAS HELD UP SAGE PRESSES LAIDLAW

Two Men Seized Her While a Third Stole \$100 and a Pension Check.

She Had Been Visiting a Friend and Was Returning Home Late at Night.

EX-CONVICT DUGAN ARRESTED.

The Victim Identifies Him as the One Who Took Her Valuables—Three Others in Custody—May Have Robbed Ex-Judge Houghton.

Mrs. Mary Hughes, of No. 303 West street, was held up by three highwaymen on a dark street late on Sunday night and robbed of \$100 in cash and a pension check for \$10. Her description of one of the men answered that of Martin Dugan, an ex-convict and leader of a West Side gang, and Captain O'Keefe, of the Macdougall Street Station, in whose precinct the robbery occurred, concluded that Dugan was one of the robbers.

Detectives Chrystal and Murray learned that Dugan had lately been seen going in and out of the tenement No. 500 Washington street at all hours of the day and night. They located the room which he usually occupied, and, letting themselves into the apartment by means of false keys, awaited his coming. They remained in the room all Sunday night and the most of Monday. Dugan did not put in an appearance until about 9 a. m. yesterday, when he was arrested and taken to the station house. Mrs. Hughes was sent for and positively identified Dugan as the man who took her money while the other two men held her.

The police of the Macdougall Street Station last night arrested three more men whom they believe to have been implicated in the robbery. They are Alexander W. Silk, Alisa Spencer, an ex-convict, twenty-four years old, of No. 84 Charlton street; Louis Green, thirty-four years old, of No. 36 King street, and David Dugan, a brother of Martin Dugan. Silk and Green were identified by Mrs. Hughes, but she failed to recognize David Dugan. He was, however, locked up on suspicion of having held up a grocery wagon on Sullivan street about two weeks ago.

Mrs. Dugan was visiting Mrs. Kate Reilly, the proprietor of a laundry on King street, on Sunday night. While there she sent out to buy a can of beer. In paying for it, she says, she displayed the roll of bills. Three strange men entered the laundry at the time and saw the money. They went away after making inquiries concerning a neighboring saloon. Mrs. Hughes says Dugan was one of these men.

Colonel Jones said that his client and a half-dozen holes blown into the front of his garment, and that the palms of both hands were severely burned in the explosion. This, he said, would not have been possible had not the bomb been thrown at him, as was alleged by the plaintiff, so that almost his entire body was shielded.

The testimony of Clerk Robertson, he said, was to the effect that Sage did not lay a hand on Laidlaw.

The Colonel also objected strongly on Mr. Choate's cross-examination, adding that it was conducted on a line for the purpose of prejudicing the jury. He said the sum given the plaintiff was enormous.

ROOSEVELT FAVORS SPIES.

Declares That They Are Necessary in Obtaining Evidence—Children's Testimony May Be Used.

Police Commissioner Roosevelt still believes in the employment of spies to obtain evidence against law-breaking liquor dealers. Mr. Roosevelt has written a letter to Corporation Counsel Scott, in which he attacks the bill introduced in the State Assembly by Mr. Butts.

The measure, Mr. Roosevelt declares, will prevent the employment of spies or detectives in the liquor investigation. There are certain kinds of crime, says the Police Commissioner, which can never be reached by the ordinary methods of police. A uniformed policeman cannot obtain evidence against elusive law violators. "I do not wish to make any statement," Mr. Roosevelt says, "to put out the stories leveled by certain unscrupulous persons, to the effect that policemen sometimes use liquor sellers and the like in committing crime, are, without exception, sheer fabrications."

The statement that children have been used as spies on saloon men is emphatically denied by Mr. Roosevelt. In only one case, he said, was a child used as a witness against a liquor seller.

There was one liquor dealer who made a practice of employing children. The testimony of these children was used against him.

"The Board," Mr. Roosevelt says, "will not allow any liquor dealer who practices this revolting form of debauching children to feel that, in the last resort, they would find a child's testimony against him the evidence of one of his victims."

PLATE-GLASS COMBINE BREAKS

Judge Andrews Appoints a Receiver for the French Mirror Plate Company.

Judge Andrews, of the Supreme Court, yesterday appointed Frank H. Dyckman receiver of the French Mirror Plate Company, of No. 13 Astor place, which has branches in Chicago and Philadelphia, on the application of the directors. A month ago the stockholders held a meeting and voted in favor of dissolution of the company. The latter was incorporated in March, 1895, with a capital stock of \$50,000, to act as a commission house in placing the product of the principal manufacturers of the United States, and the stockholders included the representatives of over a dozen of the leading concerns in Yorkville City, Boston, Chicago, Cincinnati, Milwaukee, Grand Haven, Mich., and Louisville, Ky.

The company made contracts with the various manufacturers for certain quantities of goods, and the sales since the company was formed have aggregated \$280,000. The largest customers were furniture manufacturers, railroad and steamboat companies, saloons and hotels. A few months ago three of the largest customers of the company withdrew, and have since been active competitors, underselling the company.

The assets are \$25,451, the principal items being, cash, \$28,000; receivables, \$21,481; commissions, etc., \$13,372. The actual liabilities are \$10,250. The company is "financially" broke, and several of the creditors are represented in it on its guaranty for the proceeds of goods sold by it now unpaid and not yet due. It is estimated that 90 per cent of the sales will be collected. Jacques Kahn is president of the company.

Three Patrolmen Dismissed.

Three patrolmen were dismissed from the force by the Police Board yesterday. Godwin J. Brophy, of the Elizabeth Street Station, was charged with being found in a liquor store, when he should have been patrolling his post. Thomas F. Walsh No. 1, also of the Elizabeth Street Station, absented himself from duty without leave, and Thomas G. Kennedy, of the Lenox Street Station, took several complaints against him for being absent from reserve duty. The Board, before dismissing Kennedy, fined him thirteen days pay for failing to appear for duty. Kennedy claimed the Board had no right to impose a fine and dismiss him immediately afterward.

Is Again Trying to Upset the Clerk's Verdict of \$40,000 for Injuries.

Reminiscences of Norcross's Dynamite Satchel Before the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court.

THE MILLIONAIRE WAS PRESENT.

Colonel James Scored Choate, and Ex-Judge Davis Paid His Respects to Mr. Sage—Decision Was Reserved.

In the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court yesterday argument was heard in the appeal taken by Russell Sage from the judgment in the Circuit Court before Justice Ingraham, by which William H. Laidlaw was awarded \$40,000 damages and \$3,104.25 costs for injuries received in a dynamite explosion in Mr. Sage's office five years ago.

Colonel Edward C. James, who has fought the case for Sage in all the courts, again appeared in his behalf. Mr. Sage was present and occupied a seat at the attorneys' table. When Colonel James finished his argument he shook him by the hand in a congratulatory manner.

Colonel James first outlined the case by telling how a stranger, supposed to be Norcross, on the afternoon of December 4, 1891, dropped the bomb in Mr. Sage's office after he had demanded \$1,200,000 of Sage.

As a first point, the attorney said that the verdict was contrary to the evidence, that Laidlaw's case was based solely on his own statement, and that Sage had sworn that he did not use the plaintiff as a shield when the bomb dropped, and that this testimony was corroborated by the jury.

The case was first heard before Justice Andrews, who dismissed it. It was next heard before Justice Patterson and a jury, and a verdict for \$25,000 was awarded the plaintiff. On review this was reversed, and on the third trial the jury disagreed. The fourth and last trial was before Justice Ingraham, which resulted in the present verdict.

LIDLAW'S TESTIMONY QUESTIONED.

Colonel James said that his client and a half-dozen holes blown into the front of his garment, and that the palms of both hands were severely burned in the explosion. This, he said, would not have been possible had not the bomb been thrown at him, as was alleged by the plaintiff, so that almost his entire body was shielded.

The testimony of Clerk Robertson, he said, was to the effect that Sage did not lay a hand on Laidlaw.

The Colonel also objected strongly on Mr. Choate's cross-examination, adding that it was conducted on a line for the purpose of prejudicing the jury. He said the sum given the plaintiff was enormous.

THE PLAINTIFF'S SIDE.

Ex-Judge Noah Davis argued for Laidlaw, and went over the old ground upon which his client had obtained his award. In speaking of the alleged cross-examination of Laidlaw as a shield ex-Judge Davis said that no one had a right to lay hands on another man's body without consent.

Laidlaw, he said, was formerly an admirable physical specimen of a man. He was a noted athlete, possessing strength that was a matter of common knowledge at the gymnasium to which he belonged.

Speaking of the alleged excessiveness of the verdict, the attorney asked Colonel James if he would think such an award "enormous" if it were given him for the loss of his usefulness as an attorney.

Decision was reserved. It may be handed in in the course of the ensuing week.

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"I do not wish to make any statement," Mr. Roosevelt says, "to put out the stories leveled by certain unscrupulous persons, to the effect that policemen sometimes use liquor sellers and the like in committing crime, are, without exception, sheer fabrications."

The statement that children have been used as spies on saloon men is emphatically denied by Mr. Roosevelt. In only one case, he said, was a child used as a witness against a liquor seller.

There was one liquor dealer who made a practice of employing children. The testimony of these children was used against him.

"The Board," Mr. Roosevelt says, "will not allow any liquor dealer who practices this revolting form of debauching children to feel that, in the last resort, they would find a child's testimony against him the evidence of one of his victims."

PLATE-GLASS COMBINE BREAKS

Judge Andrews Appoints a Receiver for the French Mirror Plate Company.